

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 13

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28th, 1893.

The death of the Brazilian minister at Washington, Barão Aguiar de Andrade, promises to delay and embarrass the settlement of the Missões question, even if it does not seriously prejudice the decision. He had been the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires for many years, and was familiar with all the diplomatic steps taken by both countries with reference to the dispute, and also with the history of the question from the beginning. He was, perhaps, no better informed on the merits of the question than some others, notably Barão do Ladario, but his intimate knowledge of the Argentine case gave him an advantage in discussion which could not be overestimated. As the Argentine government has sent one of its ablest jurists to Washington, it will never do for Brazil to entrust its case to a man not thoroughly conversant with every phase of the dispute, and who is not able to present that case in the English language. The man who best fills these requirements, in our opinion, is Barão do Ladario, now charged with a special diplomatic mission to China. He is well informed regarding the dispute, and has discussed it in print. He is thoroughly convinced of the justice of the Brazilian claim. And he speaks English perfectly, having once served as an officer in the American navy. There is no other Brazilian who possesses so many qualifications for this delicate and important mission, each one of which will be reinforced by his former association with the naval service of the United States. As his mission to China is really no better than a quest for agricultural laborers there are hundreds who can do as well there as he can do, and the government could therefore transfer him to Washington without prejudice to any public interest. We feel certain that this transfer will be more to his taste, as it is certainly one of much greater importance. In view of all the interests at issue, we are convinced that the government will find no other man as well fitted for the mission as the Barão do Ladario.

Affairs in Rio Grande the past week have not developed anything of exceptional interest. The withdrawal of General Favares from the siege of Livramento and the division of his forces into three sections, seems to have bewildered the national commanders for a moment. It was announced that General Telles would at once set out to find the direction taken by the federalists, but he waited until it was announced that one of the divisions was marching on Bagé, and then he hastened back over the road just travelled to the relief of that city. At the same time General Hyppolito Ribeiro, who was coming from Uruguaiana with a considerable force to unite with General Telles, was ordered to return at once to that city, which he has done. The federalist division under Gumerindo Saraiva appears to have invested Bagé about the 20th and the railway and telegraph lines between

that city and Rio Negro were cut. A skirmish between a small reconnoitering party of regulars and state troops, said to number from 50 to 100, on the one side, and a small force of federalists, on the other, occurred near Rio Negro a day or two later, of which some very absurd accounts have been reported. The national troops report having whipped a federalist force of 1,500, killing and wounding over 100. As both sides retired precipitately from the field and as all the numbers reported are the creatures of a very badly scared imagination, it may be assumed that the skirmish was unimportant and the losses on either side insignificant. It is to be added that the federalists deny the truth of the story. According to telegrams received this morning, General Telles has reached Bagé on his return march, and the besieging force has again withdrawn, without either giving battle or suffering loss. It is apparent from these movements that the federalists are seeking to tire out and divide their pursuers, rather than risk their cause on a pitched battle. It is not a bad policy, if they can support themselves for a time, but it will enable the government to concentrate a larger force in the state, and will make it the more difficult to achieve their purposes in the end. It must be remembered, however, that our news of events in Rio Grande are very much one-sided and do not give us the information of federalist movements and purposes that we have of the national forces.

SOME time since a movement was initiated in the Club Militar of this city for the withdrawal of military men from politics. Little attention has been attracted by the promoters of this most necessary and urgent step, but from a telegram alluding to the idea, which was received from some officers stationed at Santa Catharina, we conclude that the heaven is slowly working in the minds of the better class of military men, and that it is destined at no distant day to exercise no slight restraining influence on the administration of public affairs in Brazil. It must be that there are many officers who sincerely lament the part which the army and navy have played in public affairs during the last decade. They could not help seeing that it was demoralizing to the service, because it fosters insubordination, intrigue and conflict, and it assists reckless and unprincipled officers to secure advancement and power beyond their merits. And they could not help seeing, also, that it is a demoralizing and disorganizing element in civil government, that it is destructive of popular liberty, and that it tends invariably to despotism of the worst character because of the arbitrary methods commonly used by military men in civil positions. It is practically impossible to prevent military men, with an armed force at their orders, from exceeding their authority as civilian officials. And it is therefore practically impossible to employ military officers, under commission, in civil positions without conflicts between them and the people, or without the absolute subsjection of the latter to military control. It does not follow that a strong military government may not sometimes be both necessary and beneficial, but a half and half arrangement, constantly disturbed by aggressions, by disputes and reversals of policy, can not be otherwise than an evil of the greatest magnitude. We trust, therefore, that the movement in favor of detaching military men from political life will not only be successful, but that its success will not long be delayed. The record of the last four years has much which every conscientious officer must deeply regret, and which he would be glad to see corrected. He can not be proud of comrades who spend their time in political intrigues, in deposing civil officials, in seeking office, and in stirring up brawls and fratricidal conflicts. And yet that seems to have been the principal occupation of a very large percentage of officers during these years of so-called independence.

THERE can be no disputing the statement that homicide is becoming alarmingly frequent in every part of Brazil. Within the short period of our personal acquaintance with the country, it has increased rapidly, especially within the last three or four years. We are well aware of the reputation which Brazil formerly enjoyed, in the days when the *capangas* ran amuck in the streets, but there was certainly a considerable decrease in homicidal crimes in the seventies and eighties. The present increase will perhaps be charged to the

influx of immigrants and also to the transitory state of society throughout the country, but this can not excuse the apathy and indifference shown by the dominant classes. It is true that there has been a large influx of criminals through immigration channels, but for this the Brazilians can blame no one but themselves. In their haste to obtain immigrants, they have made it a source of profit to agents and speculators to ship as many as possible, no matter what may have been their antecedents, or what may be their qualifications. The speculation craze which began in 1889, accompanied by the depression in the neighboring states of the south, was also the cause of a large influx of adventurers and desperate characters. But, although there is a very large percentage of Italian and Spanish names among those who are swelling the criminal records of to-day, it can not be denied that there is also a very large and increasing number of Portuguese names. The tide of crime, however, is steadily and surely rising in this country, no matter from what source and cause, and it is time that this fact should be recognized and seriously considered. And, at the same time, there is apparently no public interest whatever on the subject. Homicide merely excites a momentary horror and curiosity, and is then forgotten. The tedious and ineffective processes of law bury the crime in oblivion before the result is reached, and then the trifling and insufficient punishment imposed excites no comment whatever. Familiarity with and insensibility to crime is an extremely dangerous state of things in a social organism like that of Brazil, and it can not fail to lead to serious consequences. It is the duty, therefore, of every churchman, every journalist, every statesman, every judge, and every educated man, to labor incessantly to check the growing evil. And not only should they labor to repress and punish crimes of homicide, but also the no less serious crimes of assaults on women and children, highway robberies, burglaries, and scandals brands which are matters of daily record in every part of the country. We are informed that highway robbery is becoming common in many districts, and that the losses which business men are suffering through the robbery of their collectors up country are becoming sufficiently heavy to excite apprehension. In view of all this, the government, if it is really patriotic and solicitous for the future welfare of the country, can not afford to ignore the situation any longer. Immediate steps must be taken to punish crime with impartiality and severity, and the criminal classes must be made to feel that they can expect no further benevolent consideration and protection from the law. Human life, personal security and honestly-acquired property are not only entitled to full protection, but the authorities are morally bound to watch over them and to punish every trespass upon them.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A general amnesty has been decreed in Bolivia.

—Dr. Anacleto Alcorta has been nominated minister of justice by President Sáenz Peña.

—It is announced that Gen. Victoria, Argentine minister of war, has again expressed his desire to resign.

—The Buenos Aires Jockey Club has closed its hippodrome at Palermo because of the heavy taxes levied by the municipality.

—It is announced that the negotiations between Argentina and Chili in regard to a disputed boundary, have resulted in an amicable settlement.

—There were disorders in the province of Buenos Aires because of the elections. In some places there was an armed conflict resulting in fatalities.

—The Argentine government has appointed Dr. Manuel Estrada as minister to Paraguay, and he has at once left for Asunción because of the recent action of the Brazilian minister there. The new minister is eminent in literature and diplomacy, and his appointment shows that the Argentine government is keeping a sharp eye on matters at Asunción.

—This is how *The Southern Cross*, of Buenos Aires, introduces a new book by its readers: — "Dr. Don Domingo Fries has been named director of the Banco de la Nación. As an educator he is among the most prominent in the country, having spent a fortune in importing the very best blood stock, for which his estate in Mercedes has acquired such a deserved fame."

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says that advices had just been received from Paraguay to the effect that the controversy there between the Brazilian minister and the Paraguayan government had been settled. It is stated that the winter were agreed upon, but as the Brazilian minister demanded explanations, \$5,000 and the dismissal of the chief of police, some concessions strictly must have been made.

—Last year Great Britain imported from the River Plate carcasses of 1,070,292 sheep.

—The gold premium is again falling at Buenos Aires. It was quoted at 399 yesterday.

—The Argentine calendar is again broken by internal dissensions. It begins to appear that the Argentine calendar official can not exist without his little priot.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says that traces of a new conspiracy have been discovered in which the radical party is involved. The leaders have already been arrested.

—We thought there was something in the wind when the President before the day, and our suspicions were apparently right, as the minister of finance has ordered all the cloth for the winter clothes for the troops from this firm at the price of \$5 a meter. An enormous house had offered to supply the cloth at \$2.40 a meter. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 11.—There is great activity at the Tigre army yard at Buenos Aires. A steam-astoria well is being sunk and a large tank tower and tank are being built. A fine new family and show are being built of iron and other most improvements are going on. The new lodges for the *Plaza* and *Adelphi* are at the yard and will soon be fixed in the ground. The amount of both ships is to be increased by quick-firing guns, and military masts will be put up. At the torpedo division the ships are being enlarged, so that the two establishments there is a considerable amount of work being done.—A caption of a sailing vessel that the health authorities quarantined for seven days after a five-day voyage from Chiff in Buenos Aires, has summoned the president of the health board to denounce. "There was absolutely no necessity for his vessel being placed in quarantine, the health of the crew having been perfect, and the port of Chiff a clean one. We hope the judge will decide in the captain's favor, as the health board evidently want some common sense instilled into them and the payment of a few hundred gold dollars out of their own pockets might have a desired effect. The health board has always proved itself to be incapable; as we have no more than one occasion pointed out; but we certainly think that some law should be drawn, as a limit to their eccentricities." —*Review*, Buenos Aires.—Various fathers of families have written to the papers lately complaining of the unsanitary condition of the state schools in the city. The damage done by the state schools is very great, the children being obliged to drink from the broken pipes, the water-pipes, to some of the girls' schools, the children take with them all sorts of mugs, tins, and glasses for the purpose of drinking water which is supplied in buckets, many of which are never rinsed, and which contain lemon peel, peach stones and pieces of bread. There are no gymnasiums, no proper playground, no efficient ventilation, and the hours are long. Taking all these things into consideration, the very high rate of mortality and the poor classes of children here in Buenos Aires is hardly to be wondered at. —*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—The summary of the *Revolución* being concluded with the report of Rear Admiral Sizer, the documents should have been forwarded to government house with the report of the fleet, Captain Lowry; but instead are apparently placed in the way of this being done. The truth has leaked out, the whole country now knows that the sailors were abandoned and murdered in the most cowardly manner, and everybody calls out for the law to be enforced upon the guilty officers. The punishment the culprits deserve may appear to some to be severe, but, if carried out, will have more effect in remedying the existing evils in the navy than anything else that could happen. The country's honor is more than ever at stake, and all eyes are turned towards government house to see if government will follow at the last moment. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 11.—The fact is lost sight of and purposely shrouded, that many to have a new and girls, brought into captivity by General Rosas in 1884, after the extermination of the Indian tribes, are living a life of potential slavery in our midst. Wages they never have received, as long as they are kept by their present owners they never will receive them, and their only hope of obtaining freedom and the liberty which is supposed to be the right of every Argentine citizen is by ending the vigilance of their masters, and escaping into the slums, the poverty and vice. This state of affairs is winked at by those whose duty it is to correct it, as the majority of our rulers are more or less interested in its perpetuity, and the only satisfaction that can be derived from the contemplation of this disgrace on our civilization is that, as there are now no more Indians, the same infamous system can never again be witnessed in our midst. —*Voice of Argentina*.—It appears that in spite of my reverses, and a general feeling of impotency in the national government is determined to go on increasing its naval power, and has now given orders to build a new monitor to be called the *San Martin*. She will cost the state £600,000 sterling, and will be grandly equipped with armor and power to subvert any of the South American squadrons. Such a large sum might surely be expended to better purpose than in making another warship. The other day we welcomed another new arm of war, *La Libertad*, and probably others will be in a state of possible or probable existence. What does all this mean? It means simply that we have put our weather eye on Chili, and as that little barbarian cock upon the map is putting on its spurs and increasing its armament we must necessarily do the same. Yet the trade and financial condition of Chili are doubt much less dispirited than that of the Argentine republic. It surely looks strange for both nations to go on rivaling one another in bellicose display when there is no need of gunpowder and when the safety and prosperity of either is dependent on peace. —*The Southern Cross*.



—The sensation of the hour in Buenos Aires is Governor Ruiz de Caceres. This interesting statesman and politician does not speak anything but Guarani, and is therefore obliged to take an interpreter about him in order to make his valuable conversation intelligible to his political friends of Buenos Aires and La Plata. His speech has a good deal of the simplicity of habit so characteristic of the good old Indian stock of which he is more or less a blood descendant. He eats with his knife, professes to be a Charrutense and "indio" in the choice of "cofete a la milanesa," while in the matter of tobacco he is equally conservative, smoking the deeply black cigar in preference to the choicer black 11 he had in Buenos Aires. Now and then he dresses himself up in the latest fashion, and performs himself proudly with "agua florida," but this is only in consideration of his high position as governor of a province, and more or less fulfilling the duty which he feels he owes to society. The other night at the Sportsman restaurant in Calle Florida he gave a touching proof of the ancient and noble simplicity of the Indian character. When he had finished supper the waiter brought him a good sized glass finger-bowl full of water with a few slices of lemon floating about in it to give it a pleasant odour. This excellent at first eyed the compound as a drink, dipped his finger in it, and then, holding it up, raising the bowl to his lips, emptied it at a draught. Smiling his lips he made known through his interpreter his unqualified approval of the beverage and asked for more. It is by careless, yet graceful and brightly acts of courtesy and condescension like these that the spirit of chieftaincy is kept alive in these degenerate days. Governor Ruiz is a direct descendant of the great Tupac Yupanqui, he drinks the contents of European's finger-cups and lives it. Race is stronger than circumstances. —*The Southern Cross.*

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Montevideo telegrams of the 27th state that the federalists will now march on Quarahy, and that Alegrete will be made a centre of operations.

—In his manifesto Gen. Bento Fernandes says that the governor of Amazonas authorized an attempt to kill him.

—Senator Esteves Junior asserts that Santa Catharina federalists (who must not be confounded with the Rio Grande federalists) are distributing pictures of the Prince Imperial. The federalists contradict the assertion.

—At last the wretched house-holder is beginning to assert himself. On Saturday morning a gang of burglars attempted to break into a house on Rua do Iva, São Paulo, and were received with a charge of shot. One of the gang was captured.

—The railway and telegraph lines between Itagê and Rio Negro, cut by the federalists, continue interrupted. The victory which the government forces claim to have won at Rio Negro does not seem to have given them possession of the railway line.

—The *Democrata* of Pará asserts that Gov. Lano Sôla assembled the officers of the garrison at his official residence and suggested that they should endeavor in every way to avoid being sent with the troops under their command to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A druggist's clerk, named Casimiro Costa, attempted to kill a woman of immoral life at a hotel in São Paulo yesterday morning. He stabbed her twice, and then made his escape. On arrival at the drug store he committed suicide by taking poison.

—A Rivera telegram of the 27th says that 200 men had left to assist Gen. Hippolyto. What is the matter with him? The latest advices were to the effect that he had returned safely to Uruguay, and there has not been the slightest mention of a federalist saying even "ho!" to him.

—A telegram from Uruetia of the 26th says that the property of the parties implicated in the Catalan (Goyaz) conflict has been confiscated in order to guarantee the damages of 1,300,000 demanded by a certain Colonel Paranhos. The protection enjoyed by Paranhos against the whole community is apparently giving him control of all their property.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of a few minutes past 12, this morning, states that General Telles has arrived at Itagê and that the federalists have retired from the siege of that city. It is said that the greater part of them have gone to Saparembomha, between D. Pedro and S. Gabriel. It is charged, as before, that the federalists have been committing serious ravages.

—The municipal council of Pará recently approved the following resolution, which was transmitted by telegraph to the President: "The federal council having observed the attitude adopted by the Government in order to restore order and tranquillity in the Southern States of the Republic and to sustain the honor and integrity of Brazil, and the system of government now in force, commends the government thereon, and promises support." The republican directors of Ceará have adopted a somewhat similar resolution.

—The following telegram from the governor of Santa Catharina was published here on the 26th inst. —*Detery, 27th March.* —With the profound conviction of a republican who on the 15th of November 1889 was found at the side of Benjamin Constant and on the 23rd of November at the side of the saviours of our constitution, I protest against the petty intrigue and false ascription of Senator Esteves Junior, who is in this state distributing portraits of Princess Isabel. I also protest against those who are seeking to divide the sons of this state between monarchists and republicans in order better to gain access to the public coffers. In Santa Theresia all are united for the defence of the republic. This is the truth, and anything to the contrary is the voice of calumny. I am at my post. —*Lieut. Machado, president of the state.*

—A Castilista telegram states that Itagê is prepared for a long siege.

—Will Col. Motta take an oath that Gumerindo has appeared to him at Rio Negro, and that his force consisted of 1,500 men?

—The telegraph announces the safe return of General Hippolyto Ribeiro to Uruguayan. It would be interesting to know why he left that town in the first place.

—At the congressional election held in S. Paulo on the 23rd inst. ex-minister Rodrigues Alves was elected senator, and Alberto Salles and Vieira Bueno were elected deputies.

—We see from the telegrams from Santa Catharina, from officials themselves, that there is more or less agitation in that state arising from sympathy with the Rio Grande revolution.

—Several officers of the military garrison at Pará have published a complimentary notice of Gen. Bento Fernandes' manifesto denouncing his attempt to depose the governor of Amazonas.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Pernambuco says that it is reported that laborers engaged in that state to work in S. Paulo were seized in Rio de Janeiro by press-gangs and sent to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A Porto Alegre telegram says that after Col. Motta's 50 or 100 men had defeated Gumerindo's 1,500, they fell back in triumph to Rio Negro and asked for reinforcements. That was a brilliant movement surely!

—The enemies of Major Austrichiano, the new commander of the Pernambuco police, assert that he is a deserter from the army. It is stated that when this fact was published the major immediately disappeared.

—Telegrams of the 21st state that in the vicinity of Itagê, Gumerindo Saraira has destroyed the railway track and the telegraph line to Rio Negro. It is also stated that he captured a train and damaged the locomotive.

—The *Diário* of Campinas announces that a cargo of arms passed through that city on the 18th for the interior. The *Journal* adds that it consisted of three freight cars of arms and munitions destined for the state of Goyaz.

—The president of the Pernambuco chamber of deputies, who has been so active in sending telegrams to Rio against the federalists, is accused of distorting facts and inventing statements in regard to the controversy between the governor and the state legislature.

—The government is sending Major Firmino Lopes do Rego to Santa Catharina as a frontier commander. He will take two men with him for the service and will organize detachments in that state for the same purpose. Can it be that the government anticipates an invasion of the state of Santa Catharina?

—It is reported that prisoners are flowing into Porto Alegre from various parts of Rio Grande, who have been arrested on charges of holding seditious meetings, etc. The situation in Rio Grande is anything but encouraging for Julio de Castilhos, for every one of these arrests means a dozen more enemies.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 22nd says that the electors to fill vacancies from that state in Congress had just been notified. The opposition did not appear at the polls and the official candidates received but a small number of votes. It is a very peculiar representative government so far, where no one cares to be representative. The future of such a government is certainly very doubtful.

—A significant story is told in a Porto Alegre telegram of the 25th. It is said that a police escort was bringing a captured federalist chief named Luiz Henrique de Moura Azevedo to the capital, when it was attacked on the road by a band of "malfeitos." In the fight two persons were wounded and the prisoner Azevedo was killed. Those who know the country of old, will know what this means.

—When the British steamer *Richardson* was entering the port of Bahia on the 22nd she was fired upon twice by Fort Gamboa just as she was exchanging signals with a naval vessel stationed there for quarantine service. The second shot was with a ball cartridge which struck the bow of the steamer and caused considerable damage. This is the second time a steamer has been struck by a shot from this fort—and it should be the last time.

—There was an election for some one thing or another—there always is now-a-days—in the state of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday, but at Campos absolutely no one offered a vote. The people are apparently tired of exercising the privilege of voting for somebody every other day. In Niteroi also there was nearly absolute abstention. This is not one of the hopeful features of the Brazilian republic. The Irishman's plan—that of voting early and often—is much better.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* of the 22nd severely criticizes the conduct of some Capuchin missionary *fades* who are conducting a kind of revival service in Minas. They have nearly scared the good people there out of their senses. They have faced up a theatre in the church where the "last judgment" is portrayed after the good old style of mediaeval times. Their fervid descriptions of the infernal regions are so lurid and realistic that even the faithful are filled with horror.

—Leonidas at Marathon is nowhere! Motta at Rio Negro has beaten the record all hollow! With 50 men, all heroes now or less, he met and defeated Gumerindo who had 1,500 men at his back. The fight was long and terrible! One hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field, and then they fled the live ones, of course, (not the dead)! Motta also retired, having lost only 8 men killed and wounded! This force then numbered 100. It beats Monchausen and all the other great generals, to say nothing of those who have charge of the Castilhos news bureau at the city of Alegre. Viva Motta! Viva Castilhos! Viva Monchausen! Good-bye Leonidas!

—On the 21st inst. the Pernambuco state senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill on impeachment.

—In S. Paulo the *Opinão Nacional*, Dr. Americo Braziliense's paper, resumed publication on the 19th inst.

—On the 20th inst. 1,056 immigrants arrived at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the Italian steamer *Rio de Janeiro*.

—The Castilhistas claim to have 30,000 men in arms in Rio Grande, including the troops of the federal government.

—The governor of Minas intends to ask legislative sanction for a commercial school. Without doubt it is very much needed.

## COFFEE NOTES

—In consequence of the imposition of a duty on Venezuelan coffee very little Maracani and Lagayra coffee comes to this country today, Europe taking the bulk of the supply. Never were stocks of these grades in first hands in this market so light as at present, and as they are very desirable sorts the market feels the shortage, prices for similar kinds being higher than they would otherwise be. —*Monmouth Review*, New York.

—The withdrawal of the rebate on Arnelco's coffee has caused dissatisfaction in the wholesale grocery trade of Philadelphia, and at a recent meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of that city it was proposed to establish a local coffee-roasting establishment. A committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of the plan. Similar dissatisfaction is reported to exist in several western and southern cities, and united action is urged to secure the consent of Arnelco Bros. to the restoration of the rebate system. —*Merchants' Review*, New York.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree issued on the 14th inst. by the governor of Espírito Santo declares to have lapsed the grant made to the Compañia Viadôo Ferreira Sapechely for building a railway from Victoria to Rio Parlo.

—The *Journal* of the 23rd says that the São Paulo railway is refusing to receive merchandise for the Mogiana, although it receives for other connecting lines. There must be some mistake in this. The São Paulo line has no right to discriminate in such a manner.

—The *Journal* hears that the governor of Minas Geraes has resolved to authorize an increase of freight rates on the Leopoldina lines, similar to what has been authorized in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The permission is made contingent, however, on the delivery of goods within the schedule time.

—The contractors for furnishing sleepers to the Central railways are to receive the following prices: Srs. Castro and Engenho de Andrade, 160,000 wide-gauge, 408, 888 and 768 per ten pieces, for 14, 24 and 30-class sleepers; Luiz Armand Pereira de Mello, 240,000 narrow-gauge, at 228, 218 and 19500; Robert Kinsman Benjamin, 200,000 wide-gauge, at 428, 418 and 408.

—According to the *Revista*, of S. João d'El Rei, the state of Minas Geraes has at present 2,042 kilometres of railway belonging to the following roads: Central, 370 k. 277 m.; Raulo da Onça Preto, 42 k. 446 m.; Minas and Rio, 147 kilometres; Muzambinho, 56 k. 500 m.; Mogiana, 120 kilometres; Leopoldina, 842 k. 156 m.; Sapechely, 110 k. 400 m.; Oeste de Minas, 614 kilometres; Balsa e Minas, 91 kilometres.

—With reference to the committee which is being formed for the protection of the interests of the persons who subscribed to the two loans of the Cantagallo extensions of the Leopoldina railway, we understand that some difficulty is being experienced in consequence of the unwillingness of most of the original subscribers to be made plaintiffs in the action which it was proposed to take. At least one important London bank holds the bonds, but will take no action because there is some possibility of Messrs. Mouton, Rose & Co. being included among the defendants. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the large number of bondholders who have joined the committee, no definite progress can be made. It is stated that the winding of the bonds would probably add a purchaser in the open market, as distinct from an original subscriber, to maintain an action. Assuming, of course, that the allegations made on behalf of the committee could be sustained. —*Financial News*, London, February 27.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The British and French legations at Washington have been elevated to the rank of embassies.

—The prefect of this city has vetoed the bill of the municipal council on the appointment of municipal officers.

—A pair of lions for the zoological garden arrived here on the 23rd. They were brought out on the steamer *Belgiano*.

—The outbreak of fever in some wretched habitations on Rua Oriente, which has so increased the death-rate for the last ten days, has been the subject of a sanitary investigation.

—The Visconde de Pelotas arrived here from Rio Grande on the 24th. He comes to Rio solely for the benefit of his health.

—It is reported that the 7th and 22nd battalions of infantry and the 2nd regiment of artillery are to be sent to Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Brazilian North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Julio de Noronha, left for the United States on Sunday last.

—Gen. Quintino has received a telegram from Julio de Castilhos thanking him for his defence of the Castilhistas cause in the *Paz*. Is that all?

—Sr. Germano Luiz Maria Vez has received a patent for 15 years for a bicycle which he has invented, and which he calls the *Band-Aero* bicycle.

—The Argentine frigate *Almirante Brown* arrived here on Saturday morning, took in a supply of coal and then left for Buenos Aires on Sunday morning.

—Dr. Afonso Penna, governor of the state of Minas Geraes, was in the city 1st week and called on President Floriano Peixoto at Hamaraj palace on the 23rd.

—The 11th battalion of infantry arrived here from Ceará on Sunday and were sent to the Asilo dos Inválidos. The are to embark for Rio Grande on Friday next.

—The book-makers of this city are very much scandalized at the accusation of libelling jockeys made against them by Col. Mahureira, 1st secretary of the Jockey Club.

—A telegram from this city to the *Democrata* of Pará says that Gen. Esteves Ferraz was relieved of the command of the national guard of this city for refusing to go to Rio Grande do Sul.

—Barão de Lathario and other members of the commission appointed to proceed to China and Japan will, it is anticipated, leave here about the middle of next month.

—The government has resolved to submit to arbitration its dispute with the Metropolitan company over the control of the handling around the old reservoir in Lagoa da Caraca.

—On the 28th inst. 387 packages were shipped containing Brazilian exhibits for the World's Fair at Chicago. Among the contents of these packages is the well known beautiful marble sculpture "Christ and Mary Magdalen," by R. Bernadelli.

—Dr. Brazil Silvino has been ordered to proceed to Europe and the United States to study the best educational systems, as well as all connected with the effective organization of the police. The selection of this gentleman has been warmly commended, since he has rendered himself notably prominent in the educational departments with which he has been connected.

—The impidity with which work is done in the postoffice may be further illustrated by another experience of our own. A "short-paid" letter from Pará arrived here March 13th, as proved by the local postmark, but the advice was not placed in our box until March 26th. As the letter contained documents, its delay had caused some inconvenience.

—It is stated the celebrated actress Julie will leave Europe for Rio de Janeiro in June, and that Susan Bernadelli will follow in September. Manager Ferraz has contracted a full company to perform this year in São Paulo and Buenos Aires, and among the leading members of this company will be the Brazilian soprano Signora Clotilde Miragliuolo.

—Newspapers from Portugal received by the last mail report that King Carlos gave audience to the Brazilian journalist Sr. Alcindo Guanabara, and that a lengthy conversation ensued respecting the management of emigration from Portugal to Brazil, just how Alcindo treated the poor king, we know not; but if there were any pretensions made by him we may feel certain that our representative was equal to the emergency.

—The Buenos Aires sanitary shoemakers have accomplished more than they intended. They have reported every case of typhus on steamers from Brazilian ports as yellow fever, and the large number of these cases has so alarmed the Spanish authorities that they have declared quarantine against Buenos Aires. And quite right too! If the sanitary board is so anxious to make a case against Rio that they find it necessary to invent yellow fever victims in that port, then they must take the consequences.

—A telegram from Washington on the 26th announces the death of Barão Aguiar de Andrade, Brazilian minister at Washington in charge of the Missions case. His death was caused by an apoplectic attack which occurred on the night of the 24th after his return from the theatre. He had been many years in the diplomatic service, and his loss at this moment will be critical to the Brazilian government because of his knowledge of the boundary dispute with Argentina.

—The Brazilian North Atlantic squadron, which will take part in the great naval review to be held in Hampton Roads on the 26th of next month, left this bay on Sunday last under command of Rear Admiral Julio de Noronha. The flagship, the ironclad *Apudaba*, has Rear Admiral Noronha on board, including among the number Lieutenant Antonio Coutinho Gomes Pereira, secretary, and Lieutenant Luiz Henrique de Noronha, adjutant. The *Apudaba* is commanded by Captain Manoel Augusto de Castro Menezes. The cruiser *Tiradentes*, the second of the fleet, is commanded by Captain Emilio Carvalhães Gomes, and the cruiser *República*, the third vessel, is commanded by Captain Luiz Pedro Tavares Junior.

Rate	Cash in pounds	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000	2,400,000	..	Açúcar de Pernambuco	3500—July 91	600	600,000	—
1,000	—	..	Açúcar do Rio de Janeiro	10 1/2—July 91	50	—	—
1,000	7,000,000	—	Cant. e Vinço Paulista, etc.	4 000—July 91	200	215,000	—
1,000	750,400	—	Carruagem Fluminense, etc.	—Jan. 93	200	210,000	—
1,000	2,400,000	16,900	Central do Brasil	10 1/2—Jan. 93	80	43,000	—
1,000	4,000,000	35,830	Ceres Brasileira	15—Jan. 91	80	—	435,000
1,000	60,000,000	—	Empresa de Obras Públicas.	10 1/2—Sept. 91	200	21,500	—
1,000	4,000,000	—	Espectro Fluminense	2 500—July 91	40	15,000	—
1,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brasil	—Feb. 91	200	37,000	—
1,000	50,000,000	—	Melhoramentos do Brasil	4 500—July 91	200	37,000	35,000—35,000
1,000	1,000,000	—	do do Rio	1 1/2—Jan. 91	100	20,000	—
1,000	3,000,000	—	do do S. Paulo	—	500	50,000	—
1,000	4,000,000	—	Metropolitana	—	40	19,000	—
1,000	5,930,000	24,489	Nacional de Forças e Estos	—	100	20,000—25,000	—
1,000	5,000,000	—	Nacional de Obras	—	40	—	—
1,000	8,750,000	—	Nova Era Rural	5 000—Jan. 91	—	35,000	—
1,000	10,000,000	—	Novo Rio de Janeiro	3 500—July 91	70	3,000	—
1,000	2,300,000	21,805	Obras Hidráulicas do Brasil	—	40	—	—
1,000	2,000,000	—	Saneamento do Rio	1 1/2—July 91	70	35,000	—
1,000	4,000,000	—	Sociedade Maritima	15 7/8—July 91	10	30,000	—
1,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torres Brasileira	5 000—Jan. 93	80	—	—
1,000	20,000,000	—	União do Sul, Est. do Braz.	4 000—July 91	200	20,000	—

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April 6	Tama...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Chaucer	6th

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